VOL LIII

HUNDREDS KILLED

Horrowing Scenes of Desolation sky. Already far ahead of the centre, Caused by a Cycolne.

MANY HOUSES DESTROYED. and the track. From all sides the peo-

Little Groups Seen Everywhere parish school house and hurried them Searching the Ruins by the Light of Lanterns for the Missing Ones.

Indescribably sad are the scenes of desolation wrought by last Monday week's tornado that has practically plank. swept out of existence the prosperous little city of New Richmond, Wis. Out and destroyed all the residences lying of 500 houses and store buildings comprising the town fully 300 were wrecked by the storm, or destroyed by fire. the main street of the town, destroy-Almost every family has one or more ing every building in the business cen-members among the dead, injured or tre. I immediately began the work of missing, and little groups are seen rescue. everywhere searching, by the light of lantern or torch, for loved ones who seeing the like again. Everywhere may be buried in the piles of debris on moans, shrieks and calls for help were every hand. With frantic energy the heard. The wounded cried out for search has been conducted all day and up to 9 o'clock, 54 bodies had been found, although the number of dead | Catholics an i Protestants prayed for certainly will reach 100 or more. These | thein. have, for the most part, been taken to the Catholic and Congregational churches, which, although in the very storm's path miraculously escaped its

In these temporary morgues, the sights are such as to touch the hardest heart, as the grief-stricken living recognize the bodies, horribly managled and often dismembered remains of missing dead ones.

The wounded find temporary asylums in the uninjured dwellings on either nurses from nearby cities and towns are on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis doing heroic work without sleep or rest. As many as possible whose chances for recovery are considered good, are being sent to the hospitals at St. Paul and Minneapolis where they will have bet-

The desolate view of the New Richmond is not one soon to be forgotten. Along the broken fragments of their homes the people wander helplessly striving somewhat aimlessly and hopeleft to them. On the east and west the disaster, carrying surgeons and all horse there and kept it there. He lessly to gather together what had been limits of the city many houses were needed supplies. Wires are all down would say, in justice to Mr. Ashley, and to these homes the occupants welcomed their less fortunate neighbors and friends, giving them such aid as was possible and the sympathy that is so much to stricken souls. The property loss cannot be estimated at this time and may never be accurately known. It was almost total, for the insurance agents report that no tornado insurance was carried in the town and only a small number of places where fire joined in the destruction of property, will the business men be at all reimbursed for the losses.

·CRUMBLED LIKE SHELLS. A reporter who went to New Rich

mond savs:

scarcely one piece of many structures destroyeu was left intact. The scene The storm struck the town full in the centre and in ten minutes awful dein the streets of the once thriving and struction had been wrought. The largbeautiful little town is one of destrucest brick blocks crumbled like eggshells tion. Wrecked buildings and broken The lighter frame structures were furniture are strewn all around, while whisked away like so much straw and dead bodies lie in many places, the many houses were carried for blocks corpses badly disfigured and some of them hardly recognizable. The moans and dashed to the earth. Five hundred buildings, the finest in of the injured mingle with the calls of rescuers as they pursue their humani-

the town, were demolished and when the storm had passed about the only structures of any note left standing were the Catholic and Baptist churches. Not a residence was left untouched and few people escaped without injuries. Lumber yards went up in the clouds,

the huge planks being split into shingles. Large iron bridge over Apple river was blown into fragments and the for Blair with 95 injured on board. parts distributed along the banks a half | They were taken to Blair, as there is mile away. Two large iron safes were caught up and carried a distance of a which treatment can be administered.

Within a space of a few blocks, lay dozens of bodies. Legs and arms were missing in many cases and one body was found with the head clipped off the trunk as though it had been sever-All who sought refuge in cellars es-

caped. Some cases over whom houses but twelve are known to have been collapsed were entombed. To add to the horror of the situation fires were started here and there by overturning stoves and many wounded, unable to drag themselves out of the danger, suffered death by burning. Gallman Brothers' circus was in New Richmond cians along with him to assist in suc-Monday and the farmers from the sur- coring the injured. rounding country with their families, had gathered to see the show. A few minutes before the storm struck, a large part of those who had just come from the circus, rushed to a brick such as a glass of milk and a slice of building close at hand where they took | bread, is necessary to prevent nightrefuge. This building was among mare. But later experience has proven those destroyed and it is difficult to say that most growing children require a how many perished there.

AN AWFUL PICTURE. TIt is the average resident of New Richmond who estimates the loss of life most seriously. They claim that hundreds are missing who were buried

in the ruins, and there incinerated. One such is C. A. Nelson, who owned the Columbian restaurant, located on Main street. His estimate of the loss is four hundred dead. He says that when the rain storm, which preceded the cyclone broke, not less than twenty persons rushed into his place for shelter. He is positive that not more than four besides himself escaped. When he heard the roar, he rushed for the rear door, but could not open it. In an instant the crash came. The ruins tumbled about his head, and left him just space enough to crawl out. In the shop was Mrs. Broadbank, who was killed. Nelson found only four alive. He could hear screams and groans. Since then he has seen one of the sur-

the Immaculate Conception, thus de- Post reports that "among the good freight, saying that they would cost immediate results:

cloude, I said to him: Those clouds are cyclonic.' That was about 6.30. Then I heard a fearful sound. It was a must ask a fearful sound. It was an upgrade.

Then I heard a fearful sound. It was an upgrade.

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The I heard a fearful sound. It was a mistake, and there the prohibition of matter dropped. Neal also presented ing dose, but so pleasant and natural in death Thursday in a fire that destroyed ing dose, but so pleasant and natural in matter dropped. Neal also presented ing dose, but so pleasant and natural in matter dropped. Neal also presented ing dose, but so pleasant and natural in matter dropped. Neal also presented ing dose, but so pleasant and natural in matter dropped. Neal also presented the time in the better world.

The I heard a fearful sound. It was a mistake, and there the prohibition of matter dropped. Neal also presented ing dose, but so pleasant and natural in ing dose, but so pleasant and natural in ing dose, but so pleasant and natural in ing dose, but so pleasant and natural ing dose ing hard the feat death Thursd

TILLMAN'S REPLY "I said to the boy. There is the cyclone.' In the southwest was a great

whisking, black cloud, cone-shaped, the

apex in the earth, the funnel in the

the air was full of flying splinters,

boards, feathers, bedding, and every

thing. I told them to run and warn

ple were running, crying for assistance.

I took them and some people from the

into the cellar of my house. They

begged for absolution and I knelt down

and gave it to them. Even as I prayed

the great black cloud of destruction

was upon the village. Out of the gen

eral and terrific war I could hear the

crashing and hissing sound as house

was struck twice by pieces of flying

depot was right in its path. As it

crossed the track there it went right up

"It was awful. God keep me from

prayers. I gave them absolution

while assisting in the work of rescue,

ANOTHER TORNADO

Wipes Out the Town of Herman

300 inhabitants, in the extreme north-

The tornado wrought fearful destruc-

from Sioux City passed through the

place not long after the storm and he

says not a building is left standing in

town. He counted twelve dead bodies

up to a hundred if not-higher. A

was swept by a terrific wind and elec-

The streets of Omaha are flooded and

Additional details are dribbling in

concerning the tornado at Herman.

Advice received by the Bee up to 11

o'clock Tuesday night state that every

dwelling house in town is destroyed,

except the public school and a dwell-

ing, both of which are on the outskirts.

The force of the wind was terrific, as

tarian task in the darkness by the flick-

about one hour after the storm and the

work of picking up the wounded was

could to help the injured, and in the

course of an hour the train pulled out

absolutely no place left at Herman at

All the citizens of Blair have thrown

open their houses to the wounded and

the unfortunates are being cared for by

competent surgeons. Many of the in-

jured will die, but some of them re-

ceived but slight injuries. It is im-

possible at this hour, owing to the con-

fusion, to ascertain the number of dead,

killed and the list will run very much

road, was at Tekamah when he heard

of the disaster and left at once for Her-

man on a handcar, taking two physi-

An Erroneous Idea.

many families that a very light supper,

plentiful repast before retiring of light

nourishing food. Hunger, at whatever

hour, of the day or night it comes, is

the demand of nature for sustenance.

and should be gratified. No sleep is

the result of a too empty stomach in

many children, and for all such an

ample meal is necessary at supper time.

We have known restless children, who

were in the habit of disturbing the

household during the night, restored to

quiet and peaceful slumber with a crack-

er and a drink of milk given them on

awakening in the night. And the rule

"nothing to eat between meals" laid

down absolutely for all members of her

household by some mothers is a mistake

when applied to the growing school

children who come in from school "al-

most starved to death." Their hunger

should be satisfied in spite of theories.

Discussing the Dispensary.

The temperance society of the First Congregational church, Washington,

D. C., held a symposium one night this

An old fashioned idea prevails in

Superintendent Jaynes, of the Omaha

Willing hands did what they

The relief train from Blair arrived

eriog gleams of lanterns.

begun.

higher.

tric storm Tuesday night.

the play of lightning is fearful.

The fatilities will undoubtedly run

and Omaha railway.

lying in the streets.

"Then the storm was gone. It struck

the people in the houses between us

To the Penitentiary Investigating

Committee.

LATIMER ALSO MAKES REPLY

A New Light Thrown on Some of the Things Brought Out Before the Com-

mittee.

The investigation of the management of the affairs of the State penitentiary after house collapsed. I went out and by former Superintendent W. A. Neal was resumed in Columbia on Tuesday of last week. There were only three members of the committee on handbetween it and the Omaha tracks. The Chairman Stevenson and Senators Livingston and Hay. Mr. Pation was expected in the afternoon. The other members was kept away by sickness. The committee went to work at a lively pace and some facts about \$200 worth of cotton seed meal and the hosiery mill contracts were developed. The witnesses examined were ex-Capt. of the Guard Westfield and ex-Bookkeeper Burriss. The feature of the day was the introduction of letters written by the chairman to prominent men whose names had been connected with the investigation, and the replies thereto sent by Senator Tillman. It was also developed that Representative John Ashley of Anderson had stabled his horse at the penitentiary during the 1898 session

of the legislature free of charge. Col. Neal was not present, but his attorneys, Col. P. H. Nelson and Julius A tornado struck the town of Her-E. Boggs, Esq., were there to look out man, in Washington county, Tuesday after his interests. Penitertiary Dievening and wiped the place out of rectors Cunningham, Tatum and Sandexistence. Herman is a place of about

ers were present also. The committee got to work in the ern part of Washington county. It is supreme court room, it being more spacious and cooler than the committee room upstairs heretofore used. After a preliminary conference in prition. A conductor on the evening train | vate the body was publicly called to order by Chairman Stevenson at about 12:30 o'clock.

Capt. Westfield was sworn as the first witness and asked by Mr. Stevenson if he knew whether one of the members of the legislature during the session of 1898 had not had his horse stabled at special train has left Blair, the county seat, ten miles distant, for the scene of Ashley of Anderson had brought his little or no damage north of Herman and it is not known that that gentleman had frequently furhow much further north the storm | nished the penitentiary with teams to went, but reports are coming in to the | and from the convict camp in his couneffect that a large portion of country ty, and had saved the State prison much north of Herman is laid waste. The more than the cost of the feed and care entire eastern portion of Nebraska of his horse.

> SENATOR TILLMAN'S REPLY. Mr. Stevenson here explained that

he had written letters to the several prominent men whose names had been connected with penitentiary transactions. He read this letter to Senator

Cheraw, May 20, 1899. Hon. B. R. Tillman.

Dear Sir:-In the investigation of the penitentiary management there appears on the brick book one carload of brick charged to you and on the commissary book certain grocery accounts for 1894, and it is charged by the officers that you ran a farm while governor with convicts, and the penitentiary got no benefit from it, and also that certain furniture was presented to you by the management. The committee's experience in the past in finding receipts for accounts, etc., which appear to be unpaid and are not so entered, requires that we give every party against whom such charges and insinuations are made an opportunity to be heard, and I write to say that we will meet at the State house in Columbia June 13, 1899, at 12 o'clock, m., and will be glad to have your statements as to these matters if you desire to be heard.

Very truly yours, W. F. Stevenson, Chairman Investigating Com. The reply of the senior member was

Trenton, S. C., May 26, 1899. Hon. W. F. Stevenson, Cheraw, S. C. Dear Sir:-I have your letter of May 20th: I hardly think it worth my while to appear before your committee to auswer the trivial matters brought out in the Neal investigation. I do not see in what way Col. Neal's dereliction or misconduct, or his transactions in regard to the bricks and bookcase, etc., effect me. I am in the dark as to the exact nature of one of these matters, to wit: "The account on the commissary book," and would be glad to know the

nature of that account, items and dates. I will state for your information that I have no recollection whatever of ever having obtained any groceries or anything else that could be charged on a book of that kind from the penitentiary, except an occasional mess of vegetables, which were sent to me by Col. Neal as a compliment, I suppose, and I am sure I paid for anything else

In regard to my running a farm with convicts, I will state that I never ran a farm while in Columbia at all, in the common sense of the term. I rented five or six acres of land which I sowed in oats in the fall with my carriage horses and then sowed in peas after the oats were cut for pea hay. There was a little patch at the executive mansion which was similarly treated, and the convicts who kept the yard and grounds clean helped to gather in this hay as well as that out on the rented land the last year I was at the mansion, and Col. Neal would never take any pay. The labor of curing and hauling five acres of mate so as to see about the extent of the account, if it is still open. The matter was so trivial I attached no im-

consider it in a different light. In regard to the brick, I will say that Col. Neal, at his own suggestion, once week upon the "dispensary system of while at Rock Hill, offered to ship me a at 12 o'clock m. at the State house. Rev. Dr. Degnan, of the Church of treating the liquor problem." The carload of brick if I would pay the Hoping to see you there, I am ribes the approaching storm and the points of the dispensary system were him very little, and he would make me mentioned the everthrow of the politi- a present of them. I accepted the offer, "I was standing on the porch of my | cal influence of the saloon, the cessa- | and when Col. Lipscomb sent in a bill house, which is some three blocks west | tion of treating, the separation from the | I sent it to Col. Neal with a letter in of the Omaha station, with my little places where liquor is sold from lunches quiring whether Lipscomb had any ted as follows: nephew. Pointing to the threatening and games, the publicity obtained rights in the matter. He replied no, cloude, I said to him: 'Those clouds through requiring every purchaser to that it was a mistake, and there the Mr. W. F. Stevenson, Cheraw.

loser I, of course, am willing to pay for | make oath to the same each and all of these things. There is one other item of which no mention has yet been made that I have seen, though I have not followed the testimony closely. He shipped me a small lot of oats one time from some where and would never send me any

bill, although I wrote for it twice. I make these statements for your information and satisfaction and leave it to your own discretion as to what use you will make of them, I am

Yours respectfully B. R. Tillman. Mr. Stevenson then wrote Senator Tillman as follows: Cheraw, S. C., May 30th, 1899. Hon. B. R. Tillman.

Dear Sin:-Your letter to hand. We have not attempted or desire to give undue prominence to circumstances relative to prominent men in the State in this matter, but as there has been considerable newspaper comment, the opinion of the committee was that be-

fore we closed up we should give every man against whom any immutation was made a chance to be heard. Hence I wrote to all of those in that situation, deeming it but fair to them. If you mean by saying that I can make such use of your letter as I see fit; that the committee can use it as your statement of the matter in which your name is mentioned, I will say for myself that it will be just as satisfactory as a sworn statement, provided Col. Neal does not object, and surely he cannot do so. The commissary account with you ran all through your administration, but the account is balanced up to the last year. The book shows charged to you in groceries, etc., largely horse feed, I think, a balance of about \$57 for the last year you were governor. This was never published as an asset of the penitentiary. Neither was Gov. Evans' account, which is about \$175, still open.

you desire it when we meet. Most truly,
W. F. Stevenson. Senator Tillman's final letter reads

I will get you an itemized statement if

Trenton, May 31, 1899. Hon. W. F. Stevenson, Cheraw. Dear Sir:-I have your letter of May 30th. Whatever may have been the committee's intention or purpose, because of the apparent "undue prominence" given in the investigation to small matters involving prominent men. Of course I can understand that the committee is not responsible for the action of the newspaper reporters, who seize on these insignificant matters for exploitation. The committee's report when made up and published will disclose its attitude and show whether there is anything political in the investigation. You are at perfect liberty to use my statement written to you in any way you please. I hardly think it would require the sanction of an oath to give any additional weight.

I repeat what I said about getting hings from the penitentiary, and I think you will find you are mistaken, because I am sure I got nothing while Col. Talbert was superintendent whatever, and very little while Col. Neal was in charge. I would be glad to have an itemized copy of the account.

Yours truly,
B. R. Tillman. EX-GOV. EVANS IS SILENT. Mr. Stevenson also placed in evidence the following letter to which he said he had received no reply: Cheraw, May 20, 1899.

Hon. John G. Evans. Dear Sir:-In investigating Col. Neal's management of the penitentiary the officers of that institution charge that you got groceries from them while governor for which you did not pay, and ran a farm with convict labor which you paid nothing for. Our experience with the affairs of the penitentiary is such as to cause us to desire to hear from the apparent debtor before deciding that anything there was not paid for, and if you have any statement to | will be left sufficiently guarded against make regarding these matters we would be glad to hear from you or any one in your behalf in Columbia on June 13th, be altogether satisfactory to those con-1899. W meet at the State house at | cerned. 12 o'clock m. on that day. There was an interview with a "near relative" of yours published relative to the matter, but you will understand that for the committee to take notice of the matter it will have to come before them as evi-

Most truly, W. F. Stevenson, Chairman of Committee. Mr. Stevenson said he would put these letters in evidence. If the counsel wished Senator Tillman summoned as a witness for examination the committee would issue a subpoena for his appearance, and so with other cases.

dence. Hoping to see you at the meet-

Capt. Westfield, when asked, said he could prepare the itemized account of the Tillman matter and would furnish would show the whole account, it was not a question of memory. THE LATIMER CASE.

This letter to Congressman Latimer was likewise read: Cheraw, May 20, 1899.

Hon. A. C. Latimer. Dear Sir:-In the investigation of the penitentiary it has been stated that you got certain furniture from the institution, and from your card in the papers I suppose you desire to set yourself oats and pea hay one year you can esti- right in the matter. Of course the committee cannot base a report on a card in the newspapers, so that I write to say we will be glad to have our stateportance to it then or now. You may | ment made to the committee and become part of its records, and will af ford you that opportunty on June 13 1899, in Columbia, where we will meet

Most truly yours, Chairman Penitentiary Committee. Mr. Latimer's reply was also submit-

Belton, May 22, 1899.

tive office I let Col. Neal have a cane except that already made and it seems mill and copper evaporator which cost to me rather expensive and a waste of \$700, leaving it to him to determine the | time to make that trip simply to restate price. He only paid me \$100, and I, what I have already published over my therefore, did not feel that in accepting signature. This statement has not the small gifts that I did that it was been denied nor in my opinion it will an imposition on him. I never dreamed | not be denied. I restate it to you on a that the articles were not charged to separate slip that you may use it and if his account and settled for. Since I it is contradicted in the least I will

WINNSBORO. S. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1899.

Yours very respectfully, A. C. Latiner. The statement reads as follows: Mrs. Latimer and I were on a visit to Col. Neal. The colonel had a bookcase; my wife inquired where he got it. He (Col. Neal) stated it was made at the penitentiary. Mrs. Latimer said she wanted one just like it and asked Col. Neal if he would not have one made for her just like his. I said wait; I want to know what it will cost first;

after figuring Col. Neal said thirteen

dollars, that his cost twelve and a half.

I said, "All right, make it then." Some two months after that the case was shipped to Mrs. Latimer; the freight was seven dollars. When I returned home Mrs. Latimer had the case in my sitting room with books in it and invited me to see it. I asked if Mr. Neal sent the bill. Mrs. Latimer said "no." I wrote the next day to Col. Neal for the bill. He did not reply to this letter. Some time after this I was in Columbia. I asked Col. Neal how much I owed him for the book case. He replied, "not one cent;" that he had made a present of the case to Mrs. Latimer, and I said no more. I thought of course he had paid for it. I did not know until I saw Mr. Westfield's statement before your committee that the case was not settled for. The above facts I swear to be true.

Very respectfully, A. C. Latimer. Mr. Stevenson stated that he had received no reply to the letter sent ex-

McKINLEY WORRIED.

The Philippine Situation Causes the President Grave Concern

Events of the past week in the Philppines have caused the administration more uneasiness than they care to admit. The President and his advisers, in reading over the dispatch of Gen. Otis that the Filipinos were threatening to attack Manila, forcing him to make the first movement, made no atines of this brief cable of Gen. Otis it that the "advance" of Wednesday would not have been made except from the necessity of meeting promptly the advance of the Filipinos, who have changed places with our forces, and are now the attacking party. It has come out that several of the cities and towns lying around Manila have been occupied at least four times by our forces and abandoned. It is this which disarms the natives of fear at our approach and emboldens even the non-combattants to fire from doors and windows at our soldiers in their successive retreats from 'advances."

A further very important point is the doubt whether the Filipinos will permit a cessation of hostilities during the rainy season. Heretofore this has been supposed to be purely a matter for us to determine. But the natives have become so bold, aggressive, defiant and confident that they are looked for now to take this into their own hands. The heat and the storm have no terrors for them, and it will be no more than pastime for them to keep our wornout men on the stretch during the three months' appalling period which lies

before them. Appreciation in some degree of the circumstances cenfronting the administration is exhibited in the order to throw heavy reinforcements into the Philippines with the least possible delay. There is still, however, the hesitation to bow to the inevitable and call for additional enlistments. The regular army as at present constituted is to be subject to a heavy drain, so heavy, indeed, it has been deemed incumbent to issue an official explanation that our Western and Northwestern frontiers possible Indian or other disturbances. It is not belived this explanation will

It is the part of wisdom to send two negro regiments of the regular army in in the first batch of reinforcements. They have already had the benefit and the experience of tropical service, they have proved themselves efficient and adventurous soldiers, and the dangers to them of the climate are minimized. According to the present official outgivings the army of Gen. Otis is to be increased to 35,000 men. This will not be nearly enough and it would be much the best for the administration to admit it frankly, and at once. The desperate fighting of Wednesday, the overwhelming force of the enemy and the possession of field pieces show abundant resources in men, arms and ammunition. It is significant also that the book if needed. He said the book | the army had all it could do to maintain itself with the assistance of the shells of the monitors and gunboats.

Aguinalde probably has as many men under his command as Otis. It is felt that at this moment Aguinaldo appears to be stronger and more dominant with his people than ever. His voice from first to last has been for war, and the only alternative, independence. The occurrences of the past and the conditions of the present indicate strength. enthusiasm and determination behind

Four Drowned.

News has just been received that the town of Brackett, about 120 miles west of San Antonio, Tex., is under 10 feet of water. Four persons are missing and are supposed to have been drowned. A water spout over that place has inundated the country for miles around. wrecked. Many cattle have perished in the water. Rations are being issued to the people from Fort Clark.

SEVERE BATTLE.

and

light Until Dark.

have discoverd that the State is the then appear before your committee and ARTILLERY ON BOTH SIDES.

American Under Great Disadvantages but Fought Splendidly. Loss Estimated at Sixty Men on Our

A dispatch from Manila says Gen. Lawton unexpectedly stirred up one of the liveliest engagements of the war south of Las Pinas Tuesday morning upon which occasion American field guns were engaged in the first artillery duel against a Filipino battery concealed in the jungle. Companies F and I of the Twenty first infantry were nearly surrounded by a large body of insurgents, but the Americans cut their

way out with heavy loss. The United States turret ship Monadnock and the gunboats Helena and Zeafiro trained their batteries on Bakoor and the rebel trenches near Las Pinas all the morning. Bakoor was once on fire and the natives stopped the spread of the flames. During the night an insurgent cannon was fired three times at the Americans on the

outskirts of Las Pinas. Gen. Lawton took a battalion of the Fourteenth regiment and two companies of the Twenty-first regiment to locate the rebel battery and then two guns of the Sixth artillery and four mountain guns were planted against it at 600 yards distance. The rebels had a large gun from which they were firing homemade canister loaded with nails, and two smaller guns. Their shooting was most accurate. The first lot of canisters burst directly in front of Scott's guns and another shattered the legs of a private of the Fourteenth infantry. Several shots struck the edge of the town. The country traversed was as bad as it is possible to imagine, being mainly lagoons, mud and water

fringed with bamboos. As soon as the fighting opened the Americans were attacked by hidden riflemen on all sides, even the amigos, or "friendly" natives in the houses of tempt to conceal from each other the the tewn shooting into their rear. The conviction that affairs had reached the companies of the Twenty-first regiment, critical stage. Scanning between the skirmishing along the beach with amigo is impossible to avoid the conviction of rebels, who retreated. The men of the Twenty-first followed and suddenly the rebels opened a terrific fire on the troops from the sides and rear. The soldiers withdrew to the water's edge, finding what shelter they could and were picked off rapidly. After their ammunition was nearly exhausted the companies of the Twenty-first retreated but Gea. Lawton dashed down and rallied the men.

Gen. Lawton ceased fighting until reenforcements could be brought up. Two battalions of the Fourth regiment and one battalion of the Ninth regiment were hurried to the front and in the afternoon the battle was resumed. The Monadnock anchored close to the shore and her heavy guns pounded the rebels continuously, while the smaller warships, steaming along the shere, poured bullets from the rapid fire guns at the enemy. The Filipino force engaged appears to have been the largest and best organized body of men which has met our troops. Wnen the battle was resumed at 1

'clock with the reenforcements, our guns, the Americans wading waist deep in the mud of the salt flats, slowly and pouring steady volleys of musketry at the rebels, drove their opponout of sight while the men in blue and fast as they could load. The thousof the engagements.

One battalion after another Gen. Lawton summoned the reserves from Las Pinas until only enough troops were left in the town to prevent the Filipinos from attacking the Americans in the rear, which was feared, as they were creeping around our left through the woods, delivering a flanking fire, which put a great strain upon the endurance of the Americans who were floundering in the mud across the river. while on the right the Filipino licking the Filipinos, and now that we list in the insurgent army. Gen. Ansharpshooters hidden in the trees, were peppering our men. But, thanks to not so much to our liking as we thought the poor markmanship of the rebels, the loss was not as great as if the Filipinos had shot straight.

The fighting continued hotly all day long. Gen. Lawton called out the flies, but it is like killing flies, for every whole force of 3,000 men and at 5 one you kill a dozen will come to take o'clock he was only able to push the his place. Of course our mission is to foes of the Americans in the Philipinsurgents back 500 yards to the Zapote | civilize and Christianize them and we river, where they are entrenched. The are doing it nicely." insurgents resisted desperately and aggressively. They attempted to turn the left flank of the American troops. The American loss is conservatively estimated at sixty. The Americans lost fifty men killed and wounded. The Fillipino loss is put at four hundred killed and wounded.

On Wednesday the Filipinos retreated several miles South to the strongly fortified town of Imus, where the next battle is likely to be fought. Several hundred women and children came into the American lines for refuge; the road goods on their heads. Gen. Lawton, with his staff and a

troop of the Fourth cavalry, started to ascertain the nature of the insurgents position. He rode five miles along the washed away and several bridges are

washed away and several bridges are

But the found the town full of while his less were being pinioned the friends to be fore the black cap was adjusted and some time afterwards and carried by while his less were being pinioned the friends to be fore the black cap was adjusted and some time afterwards and carried by white flags. But there were no soldiers there. The women and children who had fled to the woods during the bombardment were camping in the ruins of in taste, best in results. No nauseat- knocked the town to pieces. The big ple present, saying that he hoped to Is it the best? Taste and see. Best their homes. The shells had almost

cess Lawton's troops Cavite province greater than reported Wednesday. Enemy numbering over 4,000 lost in killed, wounded and captured more than one-third; remainder much scattered, have retreated south to Imus, their arsenal; of five pieces of artillery three captured. Navy aided greatly on shore bay, landing forces occasionally. Inhabitants in that country rejoice at deliverance and welcome with enthusi-

PENSION ABUSES.

astic demonstrations arrival of our

The Matter to be Considered by the

The following order has been issued from the headquarters of the South Carolina division, U. C. V., at Charleston, in regard to the pension abuses. attention to which was drawn by the action of Camp Hampton of this city: General Order No. 43. At a meeting of Camp Hampton No. 389, U. C. V., held June 2nd, the fol-

lowing resolutions were adopted: Resolved. That Comrade W. D. Starling be appointed a committee of one to confer with a similar committee from other camps of the State, at the annual reunion in July, the 26th, with the object of amending the pension laws, so as to prevent the gross imposition now practiced, and make the law what it should be, a provision for only point he has decided to reduce the condeserving Confederate soldiers and

their widows. "That the adjutant of this camp be instructed to communicate with Gen. C. Irvine Walker, commanding South Carolina division, United Confederate eterans, requesting him to call upon every camp of Confederate veterans in this State to appoint one delegate to it to be understood by his action that meet in convention, at Chester, on he considered any of the men inefficient July 26th next, to consider the injustion of the pension laws, and the distribution of the State appropriation as it had been with 59, and he would by so that such legislation may be sug this reduction save \$1,750 a month in gested as will correct the alleged

The division commander is not informed of the abuses complained of nor trol. The constabulary has been costof the remedies proposed.

ers of the Confederacy is one of deepest \$4,200 in round numbers. This one reinterest to all comrades of this division | duction will save to the State about It is, therefore, commended to the attention of the division, and the division

The governor confidently expects and tention of the division, and the division deemed wise for the division at its officer and every municipal sioners of the State. The time and during the convention.

The camp will appoint this delegate as soon as possible, and each is requested to study the operation of the law in his neighborhood, and the whole subject of pensioning as it exists in the State, and be prepared to suggest any improvements which may be found necessary. There is no higher duty devolving upon the Confederate veterans than the care of these true and no-

ble sufferers. By order Commander. James G. Homes, Adjt. Gen.

Chief Staff. Indians Starving.

Owing to the big rush to the Yukon gold field, wild animals that have not been killed by the prospectors, have fled to higher ground, and in consequence the Indians, deprived of their battery having silenced the enemy's natural food, are starving, and in many is a big crop, while bere in Georgia 150 instances ready to massacre the whites. Today a definite story reached civilization. Caesar Francesca, Salt Lake City; Robert Hitchcock, Detroit. and a ents beyond the river. When the two French Canadian guide, who arrived by Mr. Stewart makes wagonloads of armies lay facing each other across the the Cottage City, say that while campdeep stream, the enemy, practically ing on the upper branch of Stewart River, they came into a camp of 150 khaki lay in the mud and bushes, many Indians and were told in trade language of them without shelter, for three hours by their interpreter that 30 of them without a moment's cessation in the had died of starvation during the winfiring, poured bullets at the enemy as ter owing to the whites driving deer from the low lands. The men supplied and rifles blended into a continuous the Indians with food and camped a roar was vastly different from the in- short distance off. The first steamer termittent skirmishlike rattle of most | with news direct from Glenora and the all Canadian route, reports that suffering on the trails has been terrible. The Hudson Bay Trading company has saved hundreds of Americans from death and starvation.

Uncle Sam Buncoed.

Congressman Lester, of Savannah, in an interview in the Morning News, quoted as saying: "Spain undoubtedly sold us a gold brick," he said. "We paid \$20,000,000 for the privilege have taken the job we find that it is it would be. The Filipinos are spoken of as 'rebels' now. That is the greatest joke of the age, but a very ghastly one. ment. The poor devils are being killed off like

Artful Dodgers.

The princes of artful dodgers are Republican leaders. The Ohio convention gave a striking difference between precept and practice at its recent session. It professed to be zealous against trusts aud enthusiastically approved the abortive anti-trust law of the Ohio legislature, and at the same time refused to renominate Attorney General Monett for fear of offending the Standard Oil company and losing the usual princely contribution of that monopoly to the refrom Bacoor was covered all day long publican campaign fund. It will be rewith processions of them, on foot and in | membered that this company, with carts, driving animals and carrying pious Brother Rockefeller at its head, recently attempted to bribe Mr. Monett with a half million dollars.

hanged at Alton, Mo., Thursday. Just late. His lifeless body was recovered condemned man broke away from the grief-stricken wife and two children sheriff and attempted to escape. He | are left to mourn this terrible calamiwas captured and quickly hanged. Be- ty.-State. fore dying he addressed the 5,000 peo-

LESS CONSTABLES.

Gov. McSweeney Cuts the Force Down to Thirty-Four.

BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

There Were Fifty-Nine Men Employed. Saving to the State of Twenty Thousand Dol-

lars a Year.

Gov. McSweeney is known as a friend of the dispensary law. He has supported it as possibly the best solution of the liquor question. At the same time he has had his own views as to the manner of its enforcement. He has felt that it should be enforced as other laws are enforced.

Since he has assu the duties of governor he has been oking more carefully into the law and the manner of its enforcement. Particularly has he inquired into the constabulary feature of the law. He has endeavored to ascertain the cost of the constabulary and to determine if it were not possible to reduce expenses along this line.

After mature deliberation and a thorough and careful canvass of the whole situation from a business standstabulary force and Wednesday afternoon notified 25 of the 59 constables that their services would be dispensed with after the 17th.

In taking this step, it was given out from the governor's office Wednesday that there were no charges against the men dropped, nor did the governor mean but carrying out his ideas of business tice complained of in the administra- he believed the law could and would be enforced just as efficiently with 34 men this one matter of expense.

In this position he has the hearty endorsement of the State board of coning the State from \$50,000 to \$60,000 a The matter of pensions to the suffer- | year. In May the constabulary cost

commander cheerfully calls upon each asks that every officer in South Carocamp to appoint one delegate, to con- lina shall assist in the enforcement of fer with the delegate from Camp Hamp- the dispensary law just as every other ton, and suggest any action it may be law, and he hopes that every county convention to take to better the admin- whether he be sheriff or mayor or mag istration of the laws, and to benefit our istrate or constable shall lend his aid worthy comrades who are deserving pen- and influence to the enforcement of the dispensary law. If this is done it may place of meeting will be announced be possible to further reduce the force. Not only so, he says, but he shall expect every good and law-abiding citizen to do his part. He hopes there will be no friction or trouble in the enforcement of this law or any other law .-

A Object Lesson.

According to The Macon Telegraph Mr. Robert Stewart is a pretty levelheaded and prosperous farmer, living near Americus, Ga., and The Telegraph says of Mr. Stewart, that he "claims that it is easy to raise 150 bushels of ground peas to the acre, and that 200 bushels of sweet potatoes is not uncommon with him on one acre of land. These two crops he raises bountifully and thus a large number of hogs are fattened every winter by him with slight cost. He says the western farmer makes money raising meat by feeding corn that is raised on land that cost \$50 per acre, and forty bushels per acre bushels per acre of chufas, ground peas or potatues can be easily made on land worth only \$10 per acre, and these lastnamed crops are for feeding swine. bacon every year for this market; and his splendid example has borne fruit, so that a great many farmers here are going into this lucrative business on a much larger scale now since he has demonstrated by an experience of several years that it is the most profitable business that can be carried on in this

The Filipino's Cannon.

section."

According to Gen. Anderson, commanding the department of the Lakes, the heavy losses of the American troops in the recent engagements with the Filipinos at Los Pinas and Bakoor, south of Manila, were caused by the artillery which Admiral Dewey presented to Aguinaldo last winter. The batteries in position, Gen. Anderson says, are being operated by Spanish prisoners who have been released by Aguinaldo with the understanding that they enderson took the first detachment of troops to the Philippines last fall and was a prominent figure in the first negotiations with the Filipino govern-

Luna Assassinated.

General Luna, one of the bitterest pines has been assassinated by orders of Aguinaldo, the Fillipino leader. Luna recently found himself in opposition to the chief's views and not only disobeyed orders, but at one time stopped Aguinaldo's peace commissioners on the way to Manila to treat with the Americans. Aguinaldo ordered his death and the orders were carried out by some of his fanatical followers. The report of the assassination has caused great excitement among the Filipinos at Manila.

Drowned in His Net.

John B. Taylor met a sad and untimely death Thursday afternoon at Pelzer. He and his brother were seining in Saluda river above the dam and he became entangled in the sein while in very deep water, causing him to sink from its weight, and before he could extricate himself from its fatal meshes, or Carroll M. Rice, wife murderer, was before help could reach him it was too

> Eleven Burned to Death. Eleven workmen were burned to